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HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 24, 1899.

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The Fourth Annual Convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada met last Monday at Arlington Hall, in this city, and throughout was enthusiastic. The detailed report of this important convention cannot be published in this issue owing to the time of going to press. It will appear in the next issue.

Temporary Organization.

The band of D. A. 49 played inspiring music as the delegates gathered. The convention was called to order by the General Secretary, Wm. L. Brower, at 10:15, and went into temporary organization, with Thomas Curran, of Rhode Island; Robert Roadhouse, of London, Ont.; and Wm. L. Brower, as temporary chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary, respectively.

The Delegates.

The Committee on Credentials made its report, recommending the seating of the delegates as follows:

Socialist Labor Party of the United States, entitled to 3, send 1: Daniel de Leon.

D. A. 3 (New Bedford, Mass.), entitled to 3, send 1: Richard Parkinson.

D. A. 4 (Newark, N. J.), entitled to 2, send 2: Matthew Maguire and Ella Reeves Cohen.

D. A. 7 (Shoeworkers' Council, New York), entitled to 2, send 2: Wm. L. Brower and Edward Bullis.

D. A. 8 (Bakers, Boston, Mass.), entitled to 2, send 1: Christian Schleustein.

D. A. 10 (Mixed, Boston, Mass.), entitled to 1, send none.

D. A. 12 (Philadelphia, Pa.), entitled to 4, send 2: Max Kellar and Oscar Feld.

D. A. 15 (Pittsburg, Pa.), entitled to 2, send 2: Wm. H. Thomas and Wm. Eberle.

D. A. 16 (Jeannette, Pa.), entitled to 2, send none.

D. A. 17 (Rhode Island), entitled to 4, send 4: Chas. Kroll, James Reid, Thomas Hayden and Thomas Curran.

D. A. 18 (Clearfield Co., Pa.), entitled to 1, send none.

D. A. 49 (New York), entitled to 8, send 8: Patrick Murphy, J. Laffey, Rudolf Katz, Kate Pryor, Louis Lustig, Joseph Schlossberg, Joseph Krinks and Hugo Vogt.

D. A. 165 (Tailors, Washington, D. C.), entitled to 1, send 1: Arthur Keep.

L. A.'s 226, 241, 249 and 273 (London, Ont.), entitled to 1, send 1: Robert Roadhouse.

D. A. 213 (Scranton, Pa.), entitled to 1, send 1: Archie Hamill.

Section Greater New York, S. L. P.: Lucien Sanial.

The convention then organized permanently, with Lucien Sanial as chairman for the day; Robert Roadhouse, vice-chairman; William Brower, secretary.

In a brief address Sanial referred to the recent conspiracy of the "Volkszeitung" element against the Party. This element, he said, had been chiefly actuated by its hostility to the S. T. & L. A., until its malevolent attitude had assumed the form of open rebellion. It was represented in the National Executive Committee by a certain Stahl, who had long been, and is still, the chief officer of a sick and deathly association. This man affected the airs of a thorough "trade union Socialist," believing in the policy of "boring from the inside." Yet, he boasted not only of having been a Lassallian, but of having preserved to this day his attachment to the principles and tactics of the German Social Democracy. Of course, to those who are acquainted with the history of German Socialism, the incongruity of such a position is sufficiently obvious. The fact is that the Lassallians were emphatically opposed to trades unionism of any sort, and this opposition was the most characteristic difference between them and the Marxists, who strongly advocated organization and action on parallel lines in the economic and the political field, simultaneously. "I have seen," said the speaker, "a copy of the resolution adopted by the Lassallian Congress (or Convention of the General Association of German Workingmen), held at Hannover in 1874, and it reads as follows:

"In view of our members' general experience with trade unionism, especially in Germany, this Congress makes the following declaration:

"The efforts of all labor associations, supporting to protect wage workers from the oppression of capital, are incapable of achieving their social object. It is rather the conviction of this Congress that the unequal struggle carried on by trade unions against the capitalist power with a vain belief in the efficacy of economic action by the working class reduced to its own resources, imperils in the highest degree not only the working people's power of resistance, but also the radical aims of Socialist politics.

"For this reason, the Congress declares that those are traitors to the working class who—actuated for the most part by personal interest and contrary to the decisions of the Berlin Congress of 1873 and the Frankfurt Congress of 1875—persist in endeavoring to give precedence to economic organization in the labor movement, thus un-

pardonably harming our political propaganda.

"This Congress, therefore, decides also, that, in accordance with the resolution of the Berlin Congress of 1873, all the trade unions claiming to endorse the Lassallian doctrine must be dissolved within a year, and their membership enrolled to the fullest possible extent in the General Association of German Workingmen.

"The members, officers and directors of trade unions, who are at the same time members of this Association, and who will not comply with this decision within a year, shall by that fact alone forfeit their membership in the said Association, and their readmission will be subject to the consent of the Directing Committee."

"Now," continued the speaker, "compare this document—this Lassallian death sentence of trade unions—with the declarations of the Marx at Congresses from 1866 to 1896, upon the lines traced out in the following words by Marx himself in the report of the General Council of the International Association of Workingmen on the eight-hour normal workday (1866):

"Trade union activity is not only legitimate but necessary. It cannot be suppressed so long as the present society subsists. On the other hand, if trade unions are rigorously necessary in the daily struggle, in the guerrilla warfare, between capital and labor, they must be given their full importance by organizing them with a view to the overthrow of capitalistic dominion and the abolition of the wage system."

"These views finally prevailed in Germany when the Lassallians and the Marxists, under the pressure of Bismarckian persecution, effected their amalgamation. Then the trade unions, despite all legal obstacles, proved a powerful means of Socialist political agitation. This was the spirit that broke down Bismarck, and, extending abroad, built up the strong Socialisms of Belgium, of France, of Austria, of Italy; and this is the spirit which, animating at last the organized labor of America through the combined energies of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., will soon build up a gigantic, irresistible Socialism on this continent.

"What Bebel once said to Volmar applies to such infinitely smaller figures as Stahl and his 'Volkszeitung' associates: 'According to the materialistic conception of history, the conditions of existence determine the ideas of the working class; and within the working class itself the conditions of existence determine the ideas of individuals.' Their ideas are apt to change with a change of conditions. Stahl, at the head of a pure-and-simple organization, has become a pure-and-simple. Others among his fellow conspirators have become middle class men and have imbibed American middle class notions. They still call themselves Socialists—German Socialists—from the force of habit; a mere tradition, as it were. But they no longer know their own native country; they have forgotten its history."

After the election of standing committees, the

Report of the G. E. B.

was submitted by the General Secretary, as follows:

To the Delegates to the Fourth Annual Convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

COMRADES—The year that has elapsed since the last convention in Buffalo, July, 1898, has been a critical one for the Alliance, and thereby for the political as well as for the economic movement of labor in the land. The events that have crowded into this narrow span of time have sorely tried the cause of the proletariat; but while so doing, they have tested the wisdom and demonstrated the necessity of the move that called this organization into existence.

They have exemplified the class struggle as it never was exemplified before, and by the light they cast have illuminated the tactical path that the militant proletariat is bound to tread.

The C. L. F. Treason.

The Alliance was born of the ill conditions in which the "pure and simple" system of trade unionism was leaving the working class in; and yet, while extensively informed upon what those conditions were, the founders of this organization did not dream how far and how deep the pollution had gone that pure and simple had fostered. The first serious trial that the Alliance experienced was a revelation on this subject, made at the time and since the last convention.

One of the organizations that joined D. A. 49 in establishing the S. T. & L. A. was the Central Labor Federation (D. A. 1). It had by that time become a stagnant body, but its reputation of former years gave hope of its revival. Instead of reviving it succumbed to the surrounding air of "pure and simple" corruption. Active at one time, it had fallen in its ideals, and then became "practical," and fell. Its downfall into the ditch of corruption remained for a while concealed; the explanations given upon the gathering evidences thereof that came to the surface received at first favorable interpretation from the G. E. B., it being wholly unprepared to encounter "pure and simple" foulness in that quarter. But as the evidences cumulated, the G. E. B. began to investigate. The investigations were pushed by the members of D. A. 49 on the Board. The C. L. F. (D. A. 1), through its members on the Board, took alarm, and it decided, as the only way to escape conviction and conceal its crime, upon the destruction of the Alliance.

Pure and Simple Allies of the C. L. F.
To accomplish this end it went into a coalition with two national "pure and simple" unions—the International Cigar-makers and Tobin's Boot and Shoe-workers. The Alliance was simultaneously attacked by these two unions in the labor movement, thus un-

Utter And Brazen Corruption.

The Genesis and Tendency of the Labor Fakir.—How He Is Revised and Brought Up To Date.

By S. S., Boston, Mass.

John Tobin left the S. L. P. for "purely personal reasons," and he did not join the S. D. P. because he did not yet know whether its attentions to that coy and unsophisticated maiden, the old trades' union, were pure and simply honorable or not. While he was a member of the S. L. P. it was impossible to persuade him to address a Socialist meeting. Since he has not been a member of the S. D. P. he has worked with might and main for it. He spoke in every city where it had an organization, and his broadness became so great that he worked for the corrupt gang in Marlboro. Tobin is a Socialist, Steverman is a Socialist, and Horace Eaton is just as good a Socialist as they are.

Four years ago the International, the Lasters' Protective Union, the remains of the K. of L. Shoeworkers, and the unaffiliated unions, found the pressure too strong for them, so they banded together in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The Lasters had a really magnificent fighting body, but they, too, had felt the effects of the growing change and their flank had already been turned by the lasting machine. The reason they gave up the separate organization was, not because they wished to make the craft a unit, but because they understood that they could not stand alone much longer. Then at the outset the B. & S. W. U. had more men organized than it has since had. It was given a membership that it has not retained, and, in fact, has not since equalled. It has lost in membership more than five times its largest total. It has no strike of importance. It has deceived the workers. It has cowardly struck at the solidarity of the working class. Its "socialist" leaders have openly declared for fakirism, and the union itself has slid into the ruts of reaction. Its case is hopeless, and it is the object of this article to prove that the union, as at present organized, is

A Menace to Every Man

who works for a living.

I have on previous occasions shown some of the conditions which exist in the craft, and indicated the weakness which led to the disasters at Haverhill, Lynn, and Stoneham, and the corruption which settled the ship at Marlboro and in the Brockton district.

Over a year ago there were evidences of trouble in Southern Massachusetts. The unorganized cutters in the Douglas factory struck against a foreman for better conditions. They were under individual contract and could not strike without breaking that contract as all difficulties were to be brought before the board of arbitration. The B. & S. W. U. jumped in and promised aid if the cutters would join the union. They agreed to this, and, of course, brought a graft of initiation fees and dues. In the meantime a uniform price list for lasting was presented in all the shops, the Douglas included. Some manufacturers who were busy obtained it by making a temporary agreement for sixty or ninety days. Others resisted. The secretary of the Brockton union, Cunningham, because he was out of the game, or because he was on another side of the game, or because he was honest, urged the men not to press for a uniform scale just then as conditions differed from shop to shop, and it would be better to take those conditions into consideration and get what they could. The pushers for the list were the Douglas men, so the union at once cut Cunningham's head off, and the fight was on.

The "Union Stamp" at Douglas.

In the Douglas shop the new list meant a saving of some \$200 a week, so Mr. Douglas at once accepted the "inevitable," and saved money. He also took, amid much pomp, circumstance, trumpeting, and ceremonial, the union stamp. This, according to the agreement, is to be stamped on the sole of the shoe. A shoe, however, has two soles, an inner and an outer. Mr. Douglas placed this "guarantee of squareness" inside the shoe so that if you are opposed to the union you have your article, and if you are in favor of the union you have your article also. Every worker in the factory must be a member of the union, and the cutters who were on strike—well, the cutters were told to go to work and shut up. If they did not, men would take their places at once, as Mr. Douglas had signed a contract which agreed to give labor a "just return," and Mr. Tobin had signed a contract which protected capital from being bullied and abused by labor.

Mr. Keith, also, could save money on the list so he too agreed to accept it. Rice and Hutchins were doing little or no work, so when the strike committee called on them, Hutchins told them to call again in a few days. They did so and Hutchins was not at home. When the factory was ready to start up, Hutchins told them that he could not be bothered with the list and that they could go to Gehenna—only he told it to them in English. The whole thing was evidently engineered in favor of Douglas and Keith, as several manufacturers wanted the list for a few months and could not get it. They were all, without exception, direct competitors of these two men. Thus we see

pure and simple unions step higher, and the leaders "boring from within" the capitalist class. Nothing was gained and much was lost in Brockton. The fact that it came before the greatest run we have had for years, points to a lamentable condition of affairs when the bottom falls out of the boom.

The Experience in Marlboro.

Marlboro comes some months later, and this stronghold of old trades unionism was lost after a hard brave fight. The manufacturers forced the fighting in this case, and started in to break the union, and, as James Carey would say, "they done it." During the state campaign the Socialist vote was very small. Murray, Dorsey, Dalton, and Byrne—all of the Tobin-Eaton-Steverman Union—kept politics out of the union by plumping for capitalist parties. They elected one of their largest manufacturers to the Governor's Council, and this man, on whom they could have no possible claim, "turned traitor to them." Marlboro is almost medieval in some ways. It has the guild, rather than the trades union feeling, and its men would march onto Lynn or Brockton to fight for their trade in a day if they were told that it was the right way to do. The city is a centre to itself, and the working class, cut off from their fellows, have not the least conception of solidarity. This is the result of the slight competition which has existed hitherto on the grade of shoes made there. The wages were good and the people believed that this state of affairs would be eternal if they kept their union. Such blindness would have but one result—utter corruption on the part of the leaders.

The strike was approaching its disastrous end during the municipal campaign, and the leaders decided to knife the regular old parties and run a workers' ticket. They compromised themselves at the outset by supporting for mayor the Democrat Plunket, a "warm friend of labor," but they nominated for the other city executive offices men from among their own ranks. They elected them with no trouble whatever, but as soon as these assumed office a wonder came to light. One Mr. Donovan, a shoe manufacturer, owned Plunket body and soul, and Plunket was working for his owner. Then the same C. L. U., which had led the workers to elect him, now led them to resolve against him. Harry Lloyd came from Boston campaigning for him, but as Harry is a Democrat no notice was taken of it. Harry, like all of his breed, campaigns for those who will pay him. He would have come to Stoneham to assist the Republican Marden, ex-vice-president of the A. F. of L. treasurer of the L. P. U., etc., had not the union there, led by the Socialists, sat all over Marden. The beaten and enraged strikers then turned to their own men, but, strange to say, not one of them could be found. They had faded from view, and the Marlboro shoemakers who had elected "their own city government," as Max Hayes, echoing Tobin, declared in the Cleveland, O., "Citizen," to assist them in their hour of greatest trouble, found that their government was using every means in its power—and it has all means—to break the strike. The manufacturers aided by their great capital, aided by the great Mayor, aided by the city government, aided by the police, aided by the thousands of unemployed shoemakers, aided by the labor leaders, thrashed the invincible union into complete submission.

Appeals for aid were sent out, and again the working class went down into its jeans for money to pour into the all-devouring maw of the pure and simple fakir. P. J. Byrne, a typical bow-wow speaker, came to Boston and said, "True, the shops in my town are full, but those people can't make shoes." But they are trying even at this late day, and the strikers are wandering around looking for an opening. Tobin said he knew the strike was lost, but that HE DID NOT DARE TELL THE STRIKERS SO! He did not dare! But he dares to come before us and sing the beauties of his form of organization. He dares to tell us of the efficacy of the naked strike and boycott. He dares to tell us that our forces gain momentum as their stomachs become empty. He dares to tell us that a stamp hidden inside a shoe is a sort of all-protecting amulet. Yet he dares not tell the men he led that they had lost! Were these men alive to their true condition, John Tobin, for fear of being torn to shreds, would not dare talk as he does talk in a position of trust, would not dare act as he has acted since he became a trades union leper.

Tobin's and Steverman's Evolution Fakirism.

Four years of evolution have seen the destruction of nearly every union in New England, and to-day Tobin devotes his whole energy to the West. At one time Socialists looked upon him as a man of great value. As the head of a craft which had fought well on the economic field, it was in his power to lead it aright on the political field. In 1895 his Socialism was real, and he was ready to fight for it. Then, when he comes in contact with the old unions, he is corrupted, and it slowly dawns upon him that there are only two courses open to him: he must either endure the strain to which all our men

are subjected, or else he must first connive at, and then openly support the reeking putridity of old trades union morals. He chooses the latter, but in his retreat from his Socialist position he still maintained that he was true to the Party. Many believed this, and it was not until the N. Y. debate smoked him out that John Tobin's fakirism became evident to all.

This is the condition of affairs which threatens us to-day, and obliges us to take cognizance of a man's every action, and understand the logic of each position he assumes. Tobin and Steverman were undoubtedly well meaning—at first—but when the very rapidity of capitalist development and concentration forced us to mass our whole strength, they find their plucking in danger. They must play into the hands of the old trades union and still simulate Socialism. In other words, the fakir of the most approved and successful style tries to play both the revolutionist and the reactionist for suckers. He tries on one side without much success; thus the soreness manifested by the above two.

A Striking Incident.

The moral standing of the B. & S. W. U. is well illustrated by a little incident in Marlboro. Two non-union (not scab) edge-setters struck because more work was forced upon them. A Salem unionist took their places and hired a boy to help him. Thus he was guilty from two points: he was scabbing, he was running a contract job, both of which are contrary to the constitution. The Salem union ordered the man to leave the shop. He refused and appealed to the Gen. Ex. Board. Through the instrumentality of Eaton and Tobin the G. E. B. sustained him and ordered the Salem union to reinstate him, because the union must recognize the claims of its members above all others. The sequence of all this is that a member of the B. & S. W. U. may scab when and where he chooses. This act broke the Salem union.

What the Rochester Convention Means.

A tumor indicates the condition of the whole body, and in order to treat it we must resort to a purifying process. That tumor may be followed by others, but when the body consists of nothing but tumors and malignant excrescences we know that the state of dissolution is at hand. The last convention at Rochester set pustules down as the proper indication of health. There the whole plan of fakirism was formulated and the "progressive" B. & S. W. U. became the simplest of the pure. The dues were not less than ten cents; they are now not less than twenty-five. The per capita was eight cents a month; they are now not less than fifteen cents a week and two-thirds go to the general office, and the rest goes to a sick and death benefit! The unions from one end of the country to the other are in rebellion, and were it not for the stamp contracts Tobin's union life would soon come to an end. Eaton when told that the new conditions will drive men out says that he does not give a damn, as he has a farm that will support him. The Brockton shops which are garrotted the worst are held by the stamp, and Tobin has sent them his ultimatum. "Stay at work, pay your dues, or get out! Your places will be filled at once unless you do." All chances for protest have been cut off, as no vote will be considered before 1901, so "the new plan will be thoroughly tested." Tobin and Steverman, Socialists, have discredited themselves as pure and simple. Steverman is with the "Volkszeitung" gang, Tobin with the Debs. We have had so many black-hearted villains in the shoe trade that the present treachery has discouraged many. The "down with the taxes" cry only preludes the "down with the trust cry," and the very fishy, slimy nature of both shows their bodgish origin. The cure is evident. The middle class must have no standing in the party, and the S. T. & L. A. alone can make it purely proletarian.

The Boom towards a Crash.

Just now business is "booming" merrily on to a good stiff crash. Tobin knows that, and is using it for all it is worth. When trouble comes he, too, may retire to his mud. Despite the prosperity, cuts are more common than ever, and the old unionist observes, "Well, they have got to stop somewhere." Not of necessity. If those same shoemakers saw a mad dog rushing at them, and they were armed, they would not allow him to tear and rend them because he would have to stop somewhere. They would not believe for a moment that such a cur was entitled to his share of their flesh and blood, and yet they do not protest when their leaders tell them that the capitalist dog must have his share! They look upon men such as Tobin as radical enough, because he utters some hazy resolutions against the dog, but for all that he is as culpable as any. We are picking out the kebbles all right, and Hayes, Steverman, Tobin, Bandlow, Cowen, "Socialists," who worked exclusively for pure and simple unions, have been dragged out of the flock. Why, even a mind like Willeye, of Worcester, could understand it were these men organizing capitalist political clubs, instead of merely organizing their feeders.

The S. T. & L. A. has assisted us during the late storm. It has helped us to unmask the corner grocers' association within the Party. To-day we find ourselves settled on a firmer base, and we are obliged to discard rudimentary men and primitive methods. Once for all we must understand that we cannot lead the people blindfolded into the cooperative commonwealth, and that we cannot trick the people into an intelligent use of their forces.

MASS MEETING

at Volk's Lyceum, 218-20 Second street, New York, September 22, to open S. L. P. campaign in 16th A. D. Several delegates to the S. T. & L. A. Convention will speak.

"Dead As Chelsea."

No Longer a Fitting Reflection Upon Chelsea, Mass.

The Caucus of the Socialist Labor Party Held There Under the Law of the State—Workingmen, for the First Time Become There a Direct Political Factor—Snuffing the Revolution.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 14.—As we approached the little old wooden pier, with its primitive gear for landing, the oft repeated saying, "Dead as Chelsea," was forced upon my mind. A few steps further, and I knew the Chelsea may have been asleep since the cannonading at Bunker Hill, it had awoke and had taken up the work of the coming revolution. A few steps, and we saw a new sight, a glad sight: the official notice of the Socialist Labor Party's caucuses—all in regular order and in handsome workmanship.

At Hawthorn Hall Comrade Arthur L. Winnick called the meeting to order, read the call from the S. C. C. and requested that voters belonging to the several wards would repair to the several polling places. Ward 1 in the north corner, ward 2 in the south corner, ward 3 in the east corner, ward 4 in the west corner, and ward 5 in the center of the large hall, furnished by the city of Chelsea. Workmen, for the first time in its history, had become a direct political factor.

Caucuses were thus held in 4 wards, citizens were lacking for the caucus of ward 2.

From ward 1 Arthur L. Winnick, from ward 3 Hynes, from ward 4 Martha Moore Avery, and from ward 5 David Goldstein were elected as delegates to the state convention to be held at Worcester on the 25th inst. At 9:30 the caucuses had all adjourned. Comrade Winnick then called the citizens together in mass meeting and with remarks that fitted the occasion introduced Comrade Martha Moore Avery who said in part:

"Fellow citizens, I feel the honor of this historic occasion: workmen have met together to vote in Chelsea, to Massachusetts, to America, to the world, that the working class is soon to become the ruling class;—to say, as men, we are free citizens, as workmen we are wage-slaves;—to say that with the ballot of the citizen the wage-slave will strike himself free. The social methods of wealth production chain each and every man to work creating the wealth necessary to maintain capitalist society. One man's part is often the making an insignificant part of an article which in itself would be valueless but that it is absolutely necessary to complete another product. This complex machinery, this mechanism by which modern wealth is produced, must be in the possession of the working class before they can become the ruling class. Therefore, at these caucuses to-night, we declare, anew, under better methods of warfare, that our determined purpose is the conquest of the capital of this city, this state, and this country, that it may be used for the social weal.

Comrade David Goldstein was then introduced. He used a city milk supply as a simple and convincing illustration of the economy of the working force under cooperative methods as against the waste of private capitalism.

During the organization of the caucuses in reply to the question "Ain't you an S. L. P. man and don't you belong to ward 3?" "Yes, I'm an S. L. P. man, and I belong to Ward 3, but I don't vote in this caucus."

Nothing could better illustrate the drag of the non-citizen element which hangs, like a long-worn bride, about the neck of the Party preventing its free movement towards the use of political power. Citizenship seemed almost all with this conservative, a "Volkszeitung" man, who, though he is a voter, did not know the simple fact that there can be but one set of S. L. P. caucuses held in Chelsea.

The meeting adjourned at 10:45. "Dead as Chelsea" is no longer a fitting reflection upon the town. Chelsea, with its colonial atmosphere, has snuffed the coming revolution and has shaken herself into action.

MARTHA MOORE AVERY.

Trying to Muzzle the S. L. P.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 15.—Socialist meetings have been held during the week despite the objections of Chief Hansen and his force; the speakers have drawn large crowds at every meeting that they have held.

The Socialists affirm that under the constitution of the United States they have the right to hold the meetings, and that they will continue to do so despite the objections of the police department and the Mayor. Their meetings are orderly and nothing is proclaimed that should not be proclaimed. They say that there is no city ordinance that is greater than the constitution.

On the other hand the Chief and the Mayor maintain that the meetings will be stopped just as soon as an ordinance can be passed. The Assistant City Attorney is preparing an ordinance to cover the case. A conflict for and against free speech may be precipitated. The Socialists are firm.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE
UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)..... 2,068
In 1890..... 13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)..... 21,157
In 1894..... 33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)..... 36,564
In 1898..... 82,204

The economic structure of society is the
real basis on which the juridical and political
superstructure is raised, and to which
definite social forms of thought correspond:
in short, the mode of production determines
the character of the social, political and
intellectual life generally.

MARX.

All quiet on the Potomac.

The Volkzeitung Corporation continues
prolonging, wearing, clinching its
fist, gnashing its teeth—as safe distance,
impotent.

The Party holds possession of the
name of its National Organ, which con-
tinues to wave defiant, daring, and chal-
lenging attack.

HITCHING THEIR CAR TO THE
DITCH.

The Factory act in this State has
been amended, and the "reformers" are
exultant. They point with pride to the
clauses that "limit still more the
chances for the exploitation of the
home" through factory work in tenements,
etc. Closely looked into, and the working
of the amendments being carefully observed,
the conclusion forces itself that the net results of the law will
be the creation of about seventeen more
assistant inspectors and increased revenues
from rent to certain landlords. As
far as sweating is concerned, it will
flourish thenceforth as before.

The inspired hardy counsel man to
hitch his car to the stars; in other
words, to promote his interests by at-
taching them to noble, elevated propelling
forces. The elements, that, like the
pest, are promoted by capitalism, re-
verse the counsel: they are "practical,"
they hitch their cars, not to the stars,
but to the ditches.

The sweating system, "tenement
house" factories and the like, are ditches
that have acquired the rights of natu-
ralization in capitalist society; they
have even become necessary to it.
These ditches, now, are utilized by the
cormorants of the capitalist system.
Whether it is that they do not know
that capitalism can be abolished, or
whether it is that they do not care to
find out, or whether, as it is more likely,
they have a particular attraction for
ditches;—however that may be, they
utilize the institution for their own private
objects. To them the reeking
ditches of capitalism are THE thing,
and the pointless hue and cry raised
over these pest holes by the "reformers"
suits the cormorants exactly. The "re-
formers'" agitation to abolish such
"institutions" are quickly seized by the
cormorants, not for the purpose of pro-
moting the utopian's objects, but for
the purpose of profiting directly by the
"reformers'" utopianism. "The sweat-
ing system shall be checked, hooray!"
"Tenement house work shall be abol-
ished, hooray!" How? Appoint a few
more cormorants as "inspectors," and
they will see to it that their jobs shall
be permanent, by seeing to it that that
which they are appointed to "inspect"
shall never fail to exist and need "in-
spection."

Turn the capitalist-enacted and cap-
italist-enforced "Labor Laws" over as
one may wish; look at them from the
north or the south, from the east or the
west; peep at them from behind or
from in front, they always reduce them-
selves to this "practical" result: they
serve as tackle or harness for cormor-
ants to hitch their cars with to the
ditches.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Brocton, Mass., "Times" is justly
getting angry at the imposition that it
discovers has been practised upon it by
Tobin, Eaton & Co. Now that it has
learned from THE PEOPLE what
measures Tobin used to influence its
action, it turns upon Tobin and the
other general officers. After quoting in
full the article in THE PEOPLE of the
10th instant, containing Tobin's circular
to the presidents of unions that they
write to the "Times" and other cap-
italist papers in behalf of this attempt to
squeeze 25 cents a week in perpetuity
from his rank and file, the "Times"
says:

While the general officers at the time this
communication was sent out were furnishing
"The Times" with full accounts of their side
of the controversy, they omitted to present

this letter to the papers, simply stating, when
inquiry was made regarding it, that they had
"asked an unbiased expression from the na-
tional organizations." In the meantime other
communications sent out by them were sub-
mitted for publication in full.

To what depths of infamy do not
these labor fakirs stoop!

The "Voice of Labor" is the name of
a weekly, published in New York, and
which says of itself that it is

A strictly union, non-sectarian and non-par-
tisan journal, devoted wholly to the interests
of organized labor.

Is it possible to crowd more contra-
dictions into so few words?

How can a paper that is "devoted
wholly to the interests of organized labor"
be "non-partisan"?

Again, how can a paper "devoted
wholly to the interests of organized labor"
be "strictly union"?

A paper, devoted wholly to the in-
terests of organized labor, must, if it be
intelligent, logical and honest, be a
strict partisan of labor. No politics
other than the politics that are in the
interest of the working class can be
spoken the attention of such a paper;
and seeing that no political party of the
capitalist class—whether Democratic or
Republican, whether Gold or Silver bug,
whether Protection or Free Trade,
whether Expansionist or anti-Expansion-
ist—could or ever would promote the
interests of labor, it follows that
such a paper must be a strict, uncompromising
partisan of the class-con-
scious political party of the working
class.

Again, a paper, devoted wholly to the
interests of organized labor, may not,
if it be intelligent, logical and honest,
be strictly union. "Strictly union" can
here only mean strictly interested in
union men. The interests of the union
man cannot be safe guarded without
close attention being paid to the in-
terests of the non-union man. If the union,
by keeping up the capitalist system of
production, renders the existence of the
union more and more precarious, and
thereby forces men out of the union
into non-unionism; if accordingly the
union breed non-unionism, it cannot be
"strictly union."

The "Voice of Labor" is not the voice
of labor at all. Labor does not utter
such a contradictory mess.

We don't know much of the Oregon
City, Ore., "Courier-Herald," but it be-
low reveals elemental capacity in the
art of deduction—a very necessary art
in the political world. It says:

An organization known as the Civic Fed-
eration has been organized in Chicago, ostensibly
to investigate all matters relating to trusts,
but in reality for the purpose of defending the
interests of the capitalist class at the head
of a movement in an infallible index to the
character and purpose of such a movement.

This is sound reasoning. As the tree
is known by the fruit, so is the charac-
ter and other personal qualities of
man a necessary indication of what he
actually stands for. One who needs
capitalism to live cannot favor Social-
ism, i. e., the interests of the working
class; one who has debts to pay cannot
favor Silver-bugism; one whose
stock in trade is liquor cannot favor
Prohibition; shyster lawyers who need
court favors, and thus must hustle to
get "endorsements" of trade unions for
capitalist candidates for the judiciary,
cannot favor the Socialist Trade and
Labor Alliance, which jumps upon all
such corrupt practices; "labor papers,"
that need capitalist advertisements to
live, cannot be straightforward advo-
cates of labor's cause; small traders,
who are oppressed by taxes and want
these removed as "the first step," can-
not be bona fide Socialists; in short,
crooks cannot be straight. All this is
axiomatic; hence the "Courier-Herald"
is perfectly correct when it concludes
that beneficiaries of trusts cannot pro-
duce anti-trust effects.

But only this warning would we give
our Oregonian: Look out! If you keep
reasoning that way your arguments will
be called "personal" and your language
"billingsgate"—by those who feel hit.

This is not meant as a discouragement,
but only as a friendly warning.

The Pueblo, Colo., "Courier" is worth
at one C. F. Albert, editor of the Pueblo
"Times," for having read a paper at the
recent Convention of Afro-American
Editors of the Rocky Mountain States.
In the course of which said C. F. Albert
expressed the view that

The only safe thing for the negro to do is
to ally himself with the man who employs him.
Let him keep in line with the capitalists. I be-
lieve in always being on the victorious side,
and the capitalists always win.

To that the "Courier" makes the
angry answer that such views

Ought to make the heart of every slave-
driver glad.

That Mr. C. F. Albert expressed a
criminally stupid view goes without
saying; that, however, the "Courier"
should bridle up thereat is surprising.

What is the difference between Mr.
C. F. Albert's notion that the negro's
safety lies in allying himself with the
man who employs him, and the
"Courier's" oft expressed "pure and
simple" notion that the interests of the
workingman and of the capitalist are
identical, and its consistent with such
a notion, upholding the political ticket
of the Silver Bug exploiters of labor?

None whatever. It is always out of
place for the Pot to call the Kettle
black.

Not bad this from the Salt Lake City,
Utah, "Warren Foster's Paper":

The cheek of the Democracy in assuming
that trusts in this country can never be
disposed of until they get a "clatter" at them,
is something sublime. To read their press
one would think that a trust was a monstrosity
which was due wholly to Republican rule and
that the Democracy had been lying low for
years, anxious to deal with trusts even as
David did with the lion, or Sampson did with
the Philistines, and, by the way, they seem
to be using the same weapon.

The Bolivar, Pa., "Depatch" falls
plump into the trap laid for the unwary
by the labor fencer Hearst's New York
"Journal." The "Depatch" asks quite
compactly:

"An old age pension" means that every
wage earner shall by public authority be in-
sured, so that when he reaches an age when
he can do no more work he and his wife can
lead a existence worthy of human beings,
without being compelled to go to the poor-
house. Is this not worth the attention of
America? Should we not at least begin to
think of this and discuss it? asks the New
York "Journal."

that Barnum incited on his bogus white
elephant so as to draw attention away
from other and more serious frauds in
his collection of curiosities— would
consume all the efforts needed in more
practical directions.

Abolish wage-slavery, uproot capital-
ism, and old age will enjoy the dignity
of age without the insult of pensions.

The Bristol, Conn., "Journal" seems
to have caught the Socialist infection
from the neighboring New Britain. It
says, somewhat clumsily, yet quite
clearly:

Those who wonder how the people will get
possession of the various industries after they
have been trustified have probably not heard
of the document known to history as the
"Proclamation of Emancipation."

When the voters finally take possession
of the government, (which they must do before
they can take possession of the national in-
dustries), the president, supported by the
nation can declare the oil business, or the
sugar business, or the railroad business the
property of the whole people and appoint a
commissioner to take charge in the same way
that he now appoints a man to take charge of
the postal department or the war department.

There were 7,198 copies of the Party
pamphlet, "What Means This Strike?"
sold from June 1 to September 11 of this
year. The fifth edition of 5,000, which
issued from the press only two weeks
ago, is now nearly exhausted.

Spread it; place it in every working-
man's hand. The workingman who has
once read it can never be the same man
after. His thoughts and his face are
bound to turn towards the right direc-
tion.

Section Greater New York.

To the Trade and Labor Organizations
of New York.

COMRADES:—

The Socialist Labor Party of Greater
New York calls upon you for contribu-
tions to its campaign fund.

There is no need of dwelling here at
length upon the reasons which should
induce every friend of this Party to now
come to its support with increased de-
votion and vigor.

Its fidelity to principle, uncompromis-
ing policy and steady progress have not
only alarmed the capitalist power, but
arrayed against it all the dishonest ele-
ments upon which the capitalist class
has heretofore relied for the perpetua-
tion of its despotism.

New schemes are therefore constantly
being hatched to check the ominous ad-
vance of militant Socialism. Aye, even
within the Party itself the labor fakir
larva has lately been attempting its
work of disintegration and destruction.
All in vain, however, for the Party
knows how to preserve its integrity,
and any such attempt only nerves it for
a further display of strength. It stands
to-day throughout the country better
trained, better disciplined, more vigor-
ous, more aggressive, and fitter in every
respect than it ever was for a struggle
against capitalism.

But its opportunities for educational
agitation are necessarily limited by the
pecuniary means at its command. It
needs, therefore, the substantial support
of all progressive organizations and
of every individual sympathizer. It
needs also the active co-operation of
men able to speak at public meetings,
chiefly held in the open air, and of all
those who, by distributing literature in
abundance, canvassing their districts,
supplying information and otherwise
doing practical campaign work, may
contribute within their respective
spheres to the advancement of the com-
mon cause. The names and addresses
of all such willing workers should be
sent to the Organizer of Section New
York.

Subscription lists have been issued
and the Party confidently expects that
your body, imbued as it is with the true
spirit of the labor movement and
realizing the magnitude of the task be-
fore us, not only make its own money
contribution as large as possible, but
will urge upon its members the neces-
sity of circulating the said lists with
commendable energy and making
prompt returns to your Secretary,
through whom the sums thus collected
will be transmitted to the Organizer of
the City Executive Committee. All
contributions will, as usual, be receipted
in the Party organs.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
L. ABELSON, Organizer,
23 Duane street, New York City.

Watchwords.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Jacob Oleovich,
Seattle, Wash.]

A minister stood in his pulpit one day,
And to his hearers with fervor did say:
The clergy's the one, the only, the great,
—Yes—ever greater than the State!—
"I pray for all!"

The soldier stood in battle array,
Ready and eager for the fray,
To conquer a people "neath foreign skies,
To enrich others he bleeds and dies.
"I fight for all!"

The fakir stood in the Union's hall,
With manners sleek and unlimited gall,
Stirring discussions, envy and spite,
Doing everything but the right,
"I dupe them all!"

The capitalist sat in his palace car,
Touring the country near and far,
Idle, luxurious, useless yet grand,
Scorning the touch of Labor's hand,
"I get it all!"

The proletarian stood in a factory town,
Opportunity, wages dwindling down,
Crushed like a worm "neath Capital's heel,
Woe, "I earn it all!"

A postman knocks at the toiler's door,
A package of papers falls to the floor,
PEOPLE, Socialist paper, light at last—
On the mist and middle of the past,
"A torch for all!"

Clergy, army, capitalist, fakir,
Living all on what workers make,
Profit system accursed! Why?
At last I know where my interests lie.
"I see it all!"

To the Socialist I go to-night,
To join the Party of Truth and Right,
The Party whose increasing power
Will soon vote in the people's hour.
"I vote for all!"

No people's hour! No classes more!
No idle rich, no starving poor!
The reign of plenty, peace and health,
The advent of the Commonwealth,
Justice for all!

CELLULOID PATRIARCHY.

In Rome the discontented populace
was held at bay by the distribution of
bread and the mind-diverting pomp of
the circus.

Capitalistic development requires a
different form of bamboozle. The in-
dividual capitalist, as a representative
of capitalist development, must imitate
past representatives of systems similar
to the capitalist system. Cheap fire-
works, parades, election beer treats,
target excursions, suppers, prize-fight
excitement, bicycle races, even a war
excitement, no longer suffice to keep
the worker in a morphia trance. The
capitalist, therefore, out-Romes Rome,
so to speak, and appears on the scene
in a patriarchal guise; clothed with
fatherly benevolence and prudence he
steps forth, like a father to his chil-
dren, and allows them to admire and
speak well of his kindness to them in
allowing this his kindness to keep them
quiet.

He gets some pegs ahead of the father
in combining business with pleasure,
increasing profits and the subjection of
his children—wage-slaves; he becomes
a patriarch.

The patriarch of old was looked upon
by the tribe as the representative of all
that was good, noble, refined and char-
itable. Of course those standing near
the patriarch knew well the meaning
and objects of the bamboozle, like unto
the foremen, superintendents, etc., of
to-day. But they fared well, enjoyed
the fat of the land left, or thrown, to
them by the patriarch, and practised
their power upon those below them, and
so on. The patriarch was, so to say, a
terrestrial god; he would lead the tribe
whither he wanted; he would make
them do what he wanted; he made them
think as he wanted, aye, had the same
election system among the Jews of old
as exists here to-day, he would have
made them VOTE as he wanted. Blood,
bones and life it cost to hold his
power or to dispose him. The patri-
arch of to-day and the system that
upholds him, can be disposed by a class-
conscious vote of the tribe—wage-slaves
—for Socialism.

Shortly after the horrible fire here on
the 4th of September, 1898, the Celluloid
Company, through whose criminally
negligent way of running the plant the
fire was caused, decided to hold a once-
talked-about target excursion. The
scheme had been dropped, but it was
taken up again right after the article
about the fire had appeared in these
columns. Queer coincidence: Election
Day was selected for the excursion.
Nevertheless some odd 20 votes more
were polled in the Twelfth ward for the
Socialist Labor Party.

If worst comes to worst, "the capital-
ist, more watchful for his interest than
his wage-slaves for theirs, will play the
role of patriarch, no matter how much
he despises the ignorance of his wage-
slaves, that allows him to pursue his
career of child and man killing and
maiming profit seeking.

Marshall C. Lefferts, the president of
the Celluloid Co., is the capitalist who
starts this domestic bamboozle of
patriarchy in this big manufacturing
town. To wit as stated in the Newark,
N. J., "Sunday Call" of last May 28:

President Lefferts became a director and
an officer in the Celluloid Company about 1872,
when the plant was located in Albany, N. Y.
The little later the business was brought to New-
ark, when Mr. Lefferts took an active part in
its management as the treasurer. Soon the
office of secretary was merged with that of
treasurer, and Mr. Lefferts had his office in
Newark at the factory. He continued there
when the company moved its plant from the
centre of the city, on Mechanic street, to its
present location in the neighborhood of Ferry
and Ashbridge streets, in 1873. At the close of
1890 the present Celluloid Company was formed,
consolidating the separate companies. Mr.
Lefferts was then elected president, and short-
ly afterwards removed his office to New York,
where it has been ever since.

It was not until March of the present year
that the plan for the Celluloid Workers' Club
was definitely hatched. It was first re-
called a meeting of the heads of the several
departments, and the meeting was held in a
comfortable meeting room on Market street.
At that meeting the president laid down his
scheme so far as he had evolved it, and the
officers present at once were much impressed
with it.

Indeed, they were deeply impressed,
no doubt, as the Newark, N. J., "Evening
News" of March 28 puts it:

Mr. Lefferts is well liked by those under him
and the employees say he often tells them that
he is a workman no better than the rest of
them.

The go-between, foreman, manager
or superintendent of any department,
is much impressed as he perceives that
he is to become adjunct bamboozler to
convince every wage-slave under him
that the capitalist WORKS.

Talk about your patriarchy! It is
questionable whether the patriarchy of
old ever found as willing tools as these
latter day patriarchs do. Either politi-
cal bunco-steers, or a princely lot
they are, or Sunday school (thou shalt
not steal maxim) sharps; even as char-
itable American lodge brothers do we
appear and seek to carry our despotic
desires and baseness into the meetings,
but thanks to general dislike we are
occasionally sat upon.

Some more vapidity from that
clumsy "Sunday Call" states that, "as
a business man, President Lefferts knew
full well that a club cannot be run on
simple enthusiasm, nor on the bare
"promise to pay" of any one; and also
that "the fact that the company is will-
ing to expend a large sum in getting the
employees' club started is ample proof
of the confidence of the officers in the
ability of their employees to carry the
venture to a successful issue. It is in
fact an eloquent expression of the faith
the company has in its men."

How can he rely on the "simple en-
thusiasm" of the officers? How can
the company do so? says the "Sunday
Call" further on, that "it was made
plain to them that it was to be their
club, that the company was not to
interfere in its management, and that
they could join it or leave it alone, ex-
actly as they saw fit, without their
action having any influence upon their
connection with the factory."

And as we inspect the list of officers
we see it teems with the names of fore-
men, managers, etc., but nary a work-
ingman's name. Only bosses. Then
we recollect that the majority of the
hands stated that they "were afraid of
staying away, as they might lose their
jobs." Just the same as the trial vote
taken at the plant in 1896 resulted in a
tremendous majority for McKinley.

What noble, charitable Christian
"work" is done by the capitalist class,
all for the perpetuation of wage-slavery!
And that under the mask of democracy
and freedom. But look! In this "Land
of Freedom" there is a club for em-
ployees of a factory, having in its by-
laws one of the links of the chain that
keeps the wage-slave bound to igno-
rance, and vice versa, viz:

No public, political or religious discussion

or any entertainment or other thing pertaining
to political or religious matters shall be al-
lowed in the clubhouse.

(Article IX, Sec. 5.)

WHAT? Not allow the Rev. Galloupe
to appear in the assembly room up-
stairs and declaim his usual maledic-
tions upon Socialism in general and
the Socialist Labor Party in particular?
Prevent him from repeating to the
Celluloid Co.'s employees the lie that
Socialism and Anarchism are the same?
Keep him from telling them to PRAY?
Who believes this? What? Mayor
Seymour will not be allowed to tell the
same employees in neat little words to
continue their misery by voting for
capitalism under a Democratic (or Re-
publican) ticket? Who believes it?
What? Not allow the stool pigeon vol-
unteers to expand about the beauties
of rotten well water and help mummify
the employees' brains by an account of
the smell of Spanish gunpowder at
Chickamauga Park? Who believes it?

The trend of the times, the fear of
the coming social revolution, makes the
heads of the Celluloid Co. tremblingly
lay to and cause the Head One to allow
the "Sunday Call" to give away his
mission of patriarchy in this sentence:

The leading spirit in the club movement has
been from the beginning President Marshall
C. Lefferts of the Celluloid Company.

What else is this than an attempt to
get a stronger hold on the minds of
the wage-slaves than even a servile
press or pulpit could have?

But it will avail nothing. Socialism
is coming swiftly, every election brings
the co-operative commonwealth nearer.
LITTLE BILLY.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present
political and economic conditions, and
who believe that the land, water works,
gas works, telephone and telegraph
lines, the commercial highways on land
and sea, with all their appurtenances
and equipments; all the mills, mines,
factories, machinery, means of produc-
tion and agencies of distribution, created
by the efforts of the laboring class
through all the centuries of the past,
ought of right to be nationalized, and
operated for the benefit of collective
humanity, and who are convinced that
the disinherited producing class can
and must transform the capitalistic
methods of production and distribution
into a social and co-operative system,
are hereby invited to identify them-
selves with the Socialist Labor party,
which alone goes to the root of our
social and economic evils.

1. Any ten persons may organize
themselves into a Section provided they
accept the platform and constitution of
the S. L. P. and sever their connection
absolutely, with all other political parties.

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1.—Organizer.
2.—Recording and Corresponding Sec-
retary.
3.—Financial Secretary.
4.—Treasurer.
5.—Literary Agent.
6.—Chairman, each meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1.—Reading of minutes.
2.—New members.
3.—Correspondence.
4.—Financial Report.
5.—Report of Organizer.
6.—Report of Committees.
7.—Unfinished Business.
8.—New Business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee
charged. Amount of monthly dues is
fixed by each Section. A monthly re-
mittance of ten cents per member shall
be made to the National Executive
Committee.

5.—A full report of the first meeting,
including a list of members, with in-
closure of ten cents per capita is neces-
sary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished
by the National Executive Committee
at 10 cents each; such checks are
pasted in monthly column on the mem-
bership card, and charged to members
at such excess rate as will cover the
amount of dues fixed by the Section.

7. Each Section shall hold a regular
business meeting at least once a month,
and semi-monthly meetings for public
discussion or lectures on political or
economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numeri-
cal strength and financial standing of
members, party progress and pros-
pects, shall be promptly sent to the Na-
tional Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or
town where no section of the party
exists may make direct application to
the National Secretary, inclosing one
month's dues, and will thus be enrolled
as member at large.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms
and other information, address the
National Secretary,
HENRY KUHN,
61 Beekman street, New York City.

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

HARTFORD, CONN.:
Fred. Fellerbaum, 2 State street, top floor.
ALBANY, N. Y.:
J. E. Alexander, 477 No. Pearl street.
BUFFALO, N. Y.:
Peter Steinhilber, 133 Guilford street.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.:
Geo. F. Whaley, Socialist Headquarters,
Room 14, Myer's Block.
K. F. A. Nitzsche, 25 Columbia street.
LYNN, MASS.:
John A. Henley, 45 Green street, rear.
ST. LOUIS, MO.:
Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.:
G. Rempler, 125 Madison avenue.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.:
Rochus Babnick, 215 Lion street.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.:
Leonard C. Thompson, S. L. P. headquarters,
Calumet Building, Church street.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.:
F. Serrin, 23 Nash street.
ROCKFORD, ILL.:
Chas. Gaudin, Thompson street.
ELIZABETH, N. J.:
G. T. Petersen, 222 3rd street.
PATERSON, N. J.:
John C. Butterworth, 119 Albion avenue.
BRIDGE, PA.:
Fred. Uhlmann, 654 W. 15th street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.:
Max Keller, 1016 High street.
READING, PA.:
Silas Hinkel, 117 Cotton street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.:
C. A. Danielson, 141 12th street, s. e.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.:
Lawrence E. Box, 224 Broadway, R. I.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.:
Austin Boudreau, 46 Lucas street.
TROY, N. Y.:
John Barniville, 227 Second street.
DETROIT, MICH.:
F. Frieseme, Jr., 228 Arndt street.
MCKEESPORT, PA.:
John Flynn, 52 2nd street, Greenville.
CINCINNATI, OHIO:
M. Strauss, "Elbe," Flat 1.
LOWELL, MASS.:
Robert Owen, 23 West Chester street.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.:
F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.:
Frank L. Fortney, 10 Front street.
RICHMOND:
J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings at
VANCOUVER, B. C.:
W. P. Evans, Room 15, Row 1, Proctors Ca-
binet, Carroll street.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

Brother Jonathan—I am going to the
woods.

</

September 24, 1899,
PARK, NEWTOWN, L. I.
COMMENCING AT 9 A. M.